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type, the amount to be expressed being represented by the number and shading of dots. The merits of such a display over that of shading and cross-hatching are not clear. A feature of decided merit would have been the inclusion of a map at the beginning of each volume, on which were indicated the geographical divisions treated, such as Middle Atlantic, East North Central, etc. The divisions are not easily held in mind, and the summary by divisions would have been clearer if such a map had been appended for reference purposes.

The "Census statistics of manufactures are compiled primarily for the purpose of showing the absolute and relative magnitude of the different branches of industry covered, and their growth or decline" (Vol. IX, p. 9). So far as magnitude is reflected by data which primarily involve enumeration the Reports are not without considerable value. For inquiries involving evaluation the Reports do little more, either absolutely or relatively, than to indicate in the most general way the magnitude, growth, or decline of industry. The inclusion of inquiries involving evaluation may politically be necessary: tabulation in detail of the data received is warranted by neither administrative urgency nor statistical merit.

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THE CENSUS OF MINES AND QUARRIES FOR 1909.

The Census of Mines and Quarries for 1909, which was prepared under the immediate supervision of Isaac A. Hourwich and under the general management of Directors E. Dana Durand and Wm. J. Harris, is a much smaller volume than its predecessor, the Census of 1902, the number of pages having been reduced from 1,151 to 369. The reduction in the size of the volume is not accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the quantity of statistics furnished, but is due to the elimination of a large amount of the interesting descriptive material contained in the preceding census. Since changes in mines and methods have not been very striking, it was doubtless unnecessary to revise most of this part of the work and the present volume admirably answers the purpose of bringing forward seven years the figures of 1902.

The recent census follows the plan of the preceding enumeration as regards the principal outline. A new feature, however, is the classification of operators into those doing manual labor in their mines and those not so participating. This is certainly a useful distinction, for the millionaire coal baron has little in common with the operator of an insignificant drift producing a few tons a month for neighborhood use. This census continues the established plan of separating salaried employees from wage-earners. The studies of capital invested, primary horsepower, and expenses of production resemble, in most respects, those made by the last census. However, certain omissions of importance should be noted: The new census fails to give any data concerning capitalization and interest

and dividends paid thereon and also omits all statistics of daily wages. In place of the latter, there has been inserted a classified record of the hours worked per day.

The loss of the statistics of stocks and bonds issued does not seem to be of great moment since the value printed on the face of a stock certificate represents, too often, only the limits of the imagination of the promoters. The amount of interest and dividends paid does, however, furnish one of the best possible sources of information concerning the net returns of the business and it would seem that these statistics might, with profit, have been continued.

In this, as in every other branch of industry, a classification of workmen according to wages received, is a highly useful variety of statistical information, for average wages fail to furnish the details requisite to a study of the earnings of the different strata of laborers.

A new feature of this census which is worthy of attention is the inclusion of statistics concerning the extent and tenure of the land holdings devoted primarily to the mining industry. The tenure is probably even more interesting than the area occupied, for the latter is not necessarily closely related to value or productive power.

The study of the concentration of control of the mining industry has been made more complete by taking into consideration in the classification of operators, the number of wage-earners employed as well as the value of products.

The 1909 volume makes almost no comparisons with the figures for 1902 and those comparisons given in the Abstract of the Census are far from exhaustive. It may, therefore, be worth while to note a few of the more striking changes recorded. During the seven-year interval, the number of mines in the continental United States is shown to have increased from 155,642, to 193,688, a net gain of approximately one fourth while the number of operators was reduced from 46,858 to 23,664 a decrease of almost one half. A closer examination shows, however, that this remarkable contraction did not result from concentration of control but occurred principally in the oil fields and was almost wholly due to the exclusion of some 29,000 representatives of the Standard Oil company who were, in 1902, classed as independent operators.

The number of salaried persons has risen from 40,812 to 46,475, a change of less than one sixth, but the number of wage-earners has increased from 595,366 to 1,086,782, a rise of over four fifths. This change occurred principally in the production of coal, iron, and petroleum. In 1902, the average salaried man received only \$1,022 while in 1909 his salary had increased to \$1,202. On the contrary, the average wage-earner, in the first period earned \$643, while, in the second period, he received but \$552. The income of the salaried man has therefore tended to keep pace with rising prices but the wage-earners now receive less per man than when the price level was relatively low. This probably does not mean that the same grade of labor is now receiving a lower wage, but that there has been an influx of an army of low-grade foreign labor into the unskilled positions.

During the seven years, the total value of mineral products rose from \$796,826,417 to \$1,238,410,322, an increase of 55 per cent. This represents an output per person employed of \$1,195 in 1902 and of \$1,087 in 1909. Thus, despite the rising price level, the value product per worker diminished. A large increase in the use of machinery is indicated by a rise in the horsepower utilized from 2,867,562 to 4,722,879, but even this expansion of 65 per cent. in the use of power failed to keep pace with the number of wage-earners engaged in the industry. On the other hand, the power used declined from 4.8 to 4.3 horsepower per laborer. Both these facts would indicate a growth in the crude utilization of unskilled labor rather than an increase in the percentages of highly skilled machine operators.

Some interesting changes and conditions are revealed by the statistics on concentration of ownership. The small operators still maintain themselves, but the large operators are annexing most of the expansion in the business. In 1902, 84 per cent. of the coal was produced by concerns having a product value at \$100,000 or over. In 1909, this same class of concerns extracted 90.2 per cent. of the coal. Firms turning out this same value product of \$100,000 or over mined 92.1 per cent. of the iron in 1902 and 97.3 per cent. in 1909. In the mining of precious metals in 1902, 72.9 per cent. was produced by operators of the same class while, in 1909, 84.5 per cent. came from these large producers. In gas and oil production, the opposite tendency is observed for, in the first period, the product of these large scale operators comprised 88.4 per cent. of the total value while, at the last census, concerns of this size controlled but 72.7 per cent. of the entire value of the product. These figures all make it evident, however, that small entrepreneurs, while numerous, play but a very minor rôle indeed in the extraction of minerals from the earth.

As regards the hours of labor, one is impressed with the general prevalence of the ten-hour day in the iron mines, the limestone quarries, and the phosphate beds; of the nine-hour day in the anthracite fields, and of the eight-hour day in most of the other lines of mining.

One might add indefinitely to similar comments on the contents of the volume. Complete individual reports appear for each state and for each of the more important of the mineral products.

While it is manifestly impossible to obtain statistics concerning all the facts which it is desirable to know, there are a few omitted points regarding which it would seem that the public ought to be informed. The previous classification of wage-earners according to daily wages might well have been maintained and should be continued. A question much more difficult to answer, but about which it seems important to be informed, is concerning the actual number of days worked by the average individual miner. Turning to the side of valuation, even rough estimates of the present cost of reproduction of the machinery, buildings, tracks, and timbering in the active workings and of the present value of the mineral deposits themselves would be helpful in order that we might learn something about the total mine value and its division into capital goods and land value.

The total amount paid out in dividends and interest should be recorded from year to year in order that the real profitableness of mining operations to the investor might be ascertained.

On the whole, the work of Mr. Hourwich and his associates is to be highly commended for its compactness, uniformity of tabulation and presentation throughout, its logical form, and its clarity of statement. In all of these respects, this volume, like the others planned by Director Durand and completed by Director Harris, seems to mark a decided step in advance in the presentation of census statistics to the reading public.

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REPORTS ON POPULATION, THIRTEENTH CENSUS OF THE
UNITED STATES, 1910.

VOLS. I, II, AND III. WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
1913.

It would be manifestly impossible in limited space to adequately review this group of volumes, comprising an aggregate of nearly 3,800 pages, which, together with an additional volume on "Occupations" (not here considered) constitute the published material on the single subject of Population, as enumerated in the census of 1910. There are, however, certain features of these reports which call for special consideration. While the subject-matter of these reports, considered as a group, does not differ signally from the subject-matter of the reports on Population of the previous census, the method of presentation of the material is distinctly different.

In 1910, when the method of presentation of the results of the census was under consideration, a press notice was issued by the Bureau of the Census, calling attention to the "Radical and Practical Departure from Previous Census Methods." No one will deny that the method of presentation of the 1910 census returns was at least a "radical" departure from that of the previous census and, while it may be open to question as to whether the departure was a "practical" one, it appears to the writer, who has had occasion to observe the use made of the population reports by the general public, that the method of presentation of the later reports has given more general satisfaction because it has resulted in accomplishing the very purpose for which the change was made, as expressed in the bulletin above referred to, namely, "To simplify and make more accessible the census data, so that they can be readily used, not merely by expert students and statisticians, but by the average citizen." With reference to the method of presenting the population statistics of 1900 it was stated in the bulletin that:

"In the reports of the previous census [1900] practically all the information was arranged with a view to facilitating comparisons between different localities with respect to a given subject, and not with a view to enabling the people of a given locality to ascertain readily all the facts with regard to that locality.

"Thus, the numbers of inhabitants for all the so-called minor civil divisions—townships, villages, etc.—of all the states were presented in one table, the same figures for the incorporated places of all the states in another